A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS HALTICOPTERA

(HYMENOPTERA, PTEROMALIDAE)

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Dr. W. V. Balduf, of the University of Illinois, has for several years been studying the complex of insects associated with the hips of wild roses. In the course of his rearings, Dr. Balduf has obtained a large number of specimens of an undescribed species of the chalcidoid genus *Halticoptera*. This species is here described to make its name available for use in papers dealing with its biological relationships.

Halticoptera rosae, new species

Female.—Length 3.5-4.0 mm. Head black with bright green or faintly brassy metallic reflections; antennae mostly very dark brown, but sensory areas of flagellum tan, base of scape and apex of pedicel tan, and scape dark, metallic green; thoracic notum bright, metallic blue-green, areas around sutures slightly darkened, pleura and sternum black with faint brassy reflections; each leg with coxa black, but showing faint metallic green iridescence from certain angles, first trochanter dark brown, second yellow, femur dark brown to black, with very faint metallic green iridescence, and apex yellow; tibia yellow with faint darker shading in the middle, basal four tarsal segments yellow, apical segment and claws dark brown to black; propodeum bright metallic green, abdominal petiole and gaster black with faint metallic green reflections.

Mandible with all teeth stout, ventral tooth the longest, 2 intermediate teeth sub-triangular, dorsal tooth truncate and shorter than the intermediate teeth; clypeal teeth relatively long and acute at apices; mandibular depression on gena with anterior margin carinate on mesal third; length of fronto-genal suture one-half as great as height of compound eye; apices of scapes reaching level of ventral margin of anterior ocellus; length of interocellar line slightly greater than length of ocellocular line; relative proportions of lengths of parts of antenna: Scape 40, pedicel 10, ring segments 2, 2, funicle segments 7, 8, 8, 8, 7, 7, club 17.

Mesopraescutum with inconspicuous, sparsely set setae distributed over its surface, 4 to 6 long setae borne along inner margin of each axilla; scutellum with 4 long bristles on each antero-lateral area, subapical cross-furrow well marked, composed of deep pits which are not contiguous; femoral furrow of mesopleuron with minute punctures, areas anterior and posterior to this furrow with larger punctures; subalar area smooth and shining; relative lengths of wing veins: submarginal 27, marginal 14, postmarginal 10, stigmal 7, stigmal vein with a slender, relatively long apico-dorsal appendix; median sector of metanotum shagreened.

Propodeum with surface obscurely sculptured, almost smooth, lateral folds well developed, minutely scalloped, anteriorly almost reaching the broadly oval spiracles; petiole with medio-dorsal, longitudinal carina sometimes minutely interrupted in the middle, usually continuous, lateral spines prominent, acute; petiole as wide as long; first gastral tergite longer than all following tergites combined, its surface smooth, shining; second tergite faintly reticulated on basal half, following tergites with exposed surfaces sculptured; each cercus with 3 bristles.

Male.—Length 3.0-3.5 mm. Head and thorax bright metallic green, antennal scape yellow at base and shading to tan at apex, pedicel darkened at base, distally golden tan, funicle uniformly golden tan, club slightly darkened; coxae dark metallic green, legs beyond coxae bright yellow; petiole black, gaster dark metallic green. Enlarged terminal segments of maxillary palpus slightly longer than wide, apex of terminal segment nipple-like and hirsute; relative proportions of lengths of parts of antenna: scape 35, pedicel 12, ring segments 2, 2, funicle segments 7, 8, 8, 7, 7, 6, club 18; surface reticulation of propodeum stronger than in female; first gastral tergite occupying more than half the dorsal surface of gaster; each cercus bearing 4 long bristles.

Type locality.—Intersection of U. S. route 61 and Cascade River, Cook Co., Minn.

Types.—U. S. N. M. No. 62316.

Described from 58 ♀ and 48 ♂ specimens as follows: Holotype ♀, allotype ♂, and 13 ♀ and 9 ♂ paratypes, from type locality, June 17-Aug. 8, 1946, reared from hips of *Rosa acicularis bourgeauiana*, W. V. Balduf; 12 ♀ and 15 ♂ paratypes, intersection of U. S. route 61 and Pike Lake Road, Minn., July 8-Aug. 18, 1946, from hips of *Rosa acicularis bourgeauiana*, W. V. Balduf; 5 ♀ and 12 ♂ paratypes, intersection of U. S. route 61 and Temperance River, Minn., July 10-Aug. 1, 1946, from hips of *Rosa acicularis*, W. V. Balduf; 4 ♀ paratypes, Ely, Minn., July 4-11, 1947, from hips of *Rosa blanda*, W. V. Balduf; 2 ♀ and 3 ♂ paratypes, Bally Creek, Minn., July 11-27, 1946, from hips of *Rosa* (?) *blanda*, W. V. Balduf; 8 ♂ paratypes, Eaglenest, Minn., June 13-Aug. 3, 1945, from hips of *Rosa* sp., W. V. Balduf; 4 ♀ paratypes, Tower, Minn., July 23-Aug. 1, 1945, from trypetid in rose hips, W. V. Balduf; 4 ♀ and 1 ♂ paratypes, Madison, Wisc., July 8, 1946-July 9, 1947, from hips of *Rosa arkansana*, W. V. Balduf; 1 ♀ and 3 ♂ paratypes, Solon Springs, Wisc., June 27-30, 1947, W. V. Balduf; 2 ♀ and 3 ♂ paratypes, Chetek, Wisc., July 8, 1946-July 12, 1947, from hips of *Rosa* sp., W. V. Balduf; 1 ♀ paratype, Sarona, Wisc., June 24, 1946, from hip of *Rosa blanda* or *arkansana*, W. V. Balduf; 2 ♀ and 2 ♂ paratypes, Gordon, Wisc., June 12, 1946-July 6, 1947, from hips of *Rosa blanda glandulosa*, W. V. Balduf; 5 ♀ and 3 ♂ paratypes, Newport, R. I., Sept. 30, 1943, from *Rhagoletis basiola* (O. S.) in hips of *Rosa rugosa;* 1 ♀ paratype, Newport, R. I., Sept. 30, 1944, from *Rhagoletis alternata* (Fallén) in hips of *Rosa virginiana.*

Halticoptera rosae agrees with *goodi* Crawford in having the median sector of the metanotum shagreened and the propodeal spiracles broadly oval; in *goodi,* however, the sculpture of the surface of the propodeum is stronger than it is in *rosae;* the thoracic notum is bright metallic blue-green in *rosae,* but is dark bronzy green in *goodi;* and the antennal flagellum is tan in *goodi,* but is dark brown in *rosae.* In the males, the enlarged terminal segments of the palpus in *goodi* are twice as long as wide, rather than approximately as wide, as in *rosae;* the terminal palpal segment in *goodi* is elongate-acuminate, rather than nipple-like, as in *rosae.*